

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1824.

[NO. 201.

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BY PHILIP WHITE,
At the expense of the United States.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Dissolution.

I HAVE declined acting as a partner with John Murphy, in the mercantile business in Concord, with his consent, and have relinquished all claims to any part or portion of the profits of the concern of Murphy & Sutton. ——————
March 22, 1824. NATH'L SUTTON.

New Store, in Concord.

THE subscriber has formed a Copartnership with William Brown, in the mercantile business, at Concord, Cabarrus county, North-Carolina, under the firm of Murphy & Brown; where they are opening a fresh assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery and Hardware, selected with much care, in Philadelphia and New-York, and bought on the best terms. They design to continue the business at Concord for some years; and as Mr. Murphy will visit the northern cities annually, to procure supplies, their assortment will be general; and will be disposed of at fair prices for cash, or on credit, to punctual customers. Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

John Murphy,
Has also, at his store in Salisbury, a large assortment of GOODS, to suit citizens, town and country people; to be disposed of unusually low for cash, or country produce.

New Assortment.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of
Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hard-Ware,

which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.
Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 70

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

EDWD. CRESS.

Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage he has received in his line of business; and informs them, that he has procured a number of workmen from Philadelphia and New-York, which enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen in the western part of the state. He also has a continual supply of materials, of the best quality and most fashionable patterns. He intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash only, Sulky's, Stick and Pannier Tugs, Chariotees, Coachees, Landaus, Phantoms, Barouches, Landaulets, Caravans, and Mail Stages, of a superior construction. Repairs done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

J. G. MORSE.
Charlotte, March 1, 1824. 96

Fulton Turnpike Road.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of North-Carolina, passed at Raleigh, the 2d day of December, 1823, authorising the making a Turnpike Road from Asheville, by the farm Springs, to the Tennessee line, and to charter a company for that purpose. We the underwritten subscribers, commissioners appointed by said act, do hereby give public notice, that books are now open at Asheville, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for stock in Road, which books will be kept in the hands of Geo. Swain, Esq. where all those who wish become stockholders will please apply. The utility of making this Road, it is presumed, is so obvious to all, that it is unnecessary say anything on the subject; and as there be no doubt that the stock will be the most advantageous, perhaps, of any in the state, it is highly presumable it will be speedily taken up. Well, therefore, be well for those who wish to come interested, to make a speedy application, the books will be closed, and the company organized, as soon as the amount of fifteen thousand dollars is subscribed; of which sum, we are already five thousand taken by the state.

GEO. SWAIN,
JAMES PATTON, Commissioners.
SAM'L CHUNN,
Asheville, March 22, 1824. 4it02

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in Town of Concord, a few rods south-east of court-house; where, with unremitting attention, and a desire to please, he hopes to merit a large share of public patronage. Boarding can be had on reasonable terms, by the week or year.

JAMES H. CLARK.
Concord, March 4, 1824. 96

Wrapping Paper.

A good quality, for sale at this office; same at one dollar twenty-five cents, and a larger sum at two dollars, per ream.

Laws of North-Carolina.

An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act regulating Desecrators," passed in the year 1800.

Be it enacted &c. That no inheritance shall descend to any person, as heir of the person last seized, unless such person shall be in life at the death of the person last seized, or shall be born within ten months after the death of the person last seized.

An Act to amend the Militia Laws of this State relative to the Cavalry.

Whereas there is at this time a greater number of Cavalry Officers in this State, than is in proper proportion to the number of privates enrolled, which greatly tends to the injury of the militia service; and whereas much of the time of the Legislature is taken up in the election of such officers; for remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all commissioned officers of Cavalry, who shall not, within eighteen months from the passing of this act, have enrolled in their respective troops or companies, at least thirty-two dragoons, well armed and equipped, exclusive of non-commissioned officers, their commissions are hereby declared void; and it shall be the duty of captains of infantry, in whose company district they respectively reside, to cause them as well as their men, to be enrolled in the same manner as though they had never been commissioned; and that no person shall hereafter be commissioned in any troop of Cavalry, until they shall have enrolled the number of dragoons aforesaid, well armed and equipped.

II. And be it further enacted, That no person shall hereafter be commissioned in any brigade in this State, as field officer of Cavalry, until the Brigadier-General of such brigade shall have certified to the Adjutant-General of the State, that there are at least four troops of Cavalry in said brigade, and it shall be the duty of the Adjutant-General thereupon to report the same to the succeeding Legislature.

III. And be it further enacted, That it shall hereafter be the duty of the Colonel of each and every regiment of Cavalry in this State, to make their respective returns to the Brigadier-General of the brigade to which such Colonel of Cavalry may belong.

IV. And be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the purview and meaning of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

From the Franklin Gazette.

In a late debate in the British house of commons, Mr. Brougham alluded to the last annual speech of the President of the United States, and said, "that, sir, is a manly and intelligible speech; that document describes the policy of a wise government in a manner worthy of a free and independent people. May no mean jealousy prevent us from following where it might have been our praise to lead; and as they have the glory, let us have our share of the advantages; let us join a kindred people; let us hold to free institutions; let us aid other freemen, who for liberty's sake seek to put bounds to that league of despots, who, after subduing all other freemen, would certainly attempt to conquer us." A compliment like this to our country and its chief magistrate, from an English statesman like Mr. Brougham, is well calculated to awaken in us feelings of honest national pride and exultation. Mr. Brougham, in the same speech, spoke of "the message of Mr. Monroe as an event than which none had ever dispersed greater exultation and gratitude over all the freemen in Europe."

Lord Lansdown, in the other house of parliament, "spoke highly of the conduct of the American republic in regard to the South American states: It had set an example, he said, in throwing its shield over them at this early period, which England ought to have been more prompt in following."

PRESIDENT MONROE.

Under his administration, the public debt has been greatly diminished; the unsettled balances reduced from a fearful amount to a trifling sum; economy has been made a system; the accountability of public officers has been secured; and our country has been blessed with a steady and happy increase in prosperity and reputation. When, therefore, our present Chief Magistrate shall retire from office, he will carry with him the gratitude of the Union; the esteem of the wise and the prayers of the virtuous will accompany him in his retirement; and the wish will be simultaneous and universal that his successor may tread in the same steps, upholding the same principles, and supporting the same policy.

Wash. Repub.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following new plan for the promotion of agriculture, is ascribed to Judge Murphy, gentleman well known for his devotion to the interests of his fellow citizens, by his active plans of internal improvement, which have been adopted, and are now in successful progress in this state. It is extracted from a pamphlet, addressed to the speaker of the House of Commons of our last General Assembly, on the various subjects of state policy.

The law respecting creditor and debtor must be changed; otherwise the poor are destined forever to remain the slaves of the rich, the imprudent to be sacrificed by the cunning, and property to be the sport of the nefarious speculator. We must abolish imprisonment for debt; we must exempt the soil of North Carolina from liability for debt. Let not this change affect existing debts; let society prepare for the change; let the General Assembly fix a distant day, after which if debts be contracted, the creditor shall not look to the person of the debtor, nor to his lands for satisfaction. And I would go further, and exempt the furniture of his house, a number of milk cows, of horses to cultivate his farm, his farming utensils, and provision for the support of his family for at least six months. What would be the consequences?

1. The poor would enjoy that equality in society, which the frame of our government promises to them, but which they have never yet enjoyed.

2. The poor class of the community would improve in their social and moral character, they would acquire a sentiment of independence, and cherish, love, and defend their country and its laws.

3. That vile speculation which fattens on human misery, would be in great part suppressed.

4. An effectual check would be given to that extensive system of credit, which is often as injurious to him who gives, as it is to him who receives it.

5. Men would be trusted for their honesty, and not for their property; and in this way, sound mortality would be encouraged.

6. The agriculture of the state would improve rapidly: it will derive more encouragement from this change in your laws, than from all the bounties and premiums which the wealth of the state can give. A man will have some heart to build a good house, and make a good plantation, when he knows, that let him be unfortunate or imprudent, his house and plantation will remain his own.

7. Emigration would be checked, the poor would become endeared to their native state, and not change their certain condition here, for an uncertain one elsewhere.

8. People from other states would emigrate to North Carolina.

9. The value of our land would greatly increase. This may be seen on the Virginia line; where a space of twenty feet, makes a difference of one half in the price of lands.

IRELAND.

With a territory not so large as Pennsylvania, and a population nearly equal to the whole white population of the United States, exported, in the last year, of Bread Stuffs, and other Provisions, of the value of \$13,936,309 11 cents. Such isolated facts might induce a belief that the people of Ireland enjoyed as great abundance of excellent food as any people in the world. It is quite otherwise. We venture to affirm that there are four millions in Ireland who do not, on an average, eat meat four times in a year. The only really industrious and manufacturing district in Ireland, is the province of Ulster, and there the condition of the people, of all classes, sects and sexes, is infinitely better than in any other part of that country. They exported in the last year of plain white linen, \$12,709,280 70 worth.

Demo. Press.

Doct. Pearson, of London, in lecturing some time since upon the stomach, observed that this organ had no power over substances endued with vitality; and that this circumstance accounted for the fact of the Prophet Jonah having remained undigested in the stomach of the whale for the space of three days and three nights. Dr. Pearson's discovery is highly important, both in a medical and theological point of view.

Eastern Offerings.—The Episcopal clergy of England received, under this denomination, 2d. per head, of persons above 16 years, journeyman laborers excepted. But if it appears that a journeyman makes an article on his own account and sells it, he is liable.

It is calculated that there are about 6,000 regularly ordained clergymen in the United States.

BRIEF HINTS TO PARENTS.

Corporal punishments should be the last resort; never used except for an atrocious crime, or a smaller one obstinately persisted in. And, to render it efficacious, or rather to prevent it becoming a dangerous evil, it should be administered with perfect serenity of temper, and affection towards the offender.

Every kind of punishment that may terrify the imagination, ought to be carefully avoided. The dark closet is one of that kind. Severe reproaches, rough handling, and the hasty slap, if they do not much terrify, lessen right authority, and injure the temper of a child.

Children should not be punished for mere accidents; but mildly warned against similar carelessness in future. And yet some people shew much greater displeasure with a child for accidentally breaking a piece of china, or tearing its clothes, than for telling an untruth. Here the lesser is preferred to the greater, and the primary object of education is lost sight of.

PRIDE.

Pride and vanity are blameable in all, but in the poorest classes of society they are particularly disgusting.

Poor Richard says, "The artificial wants of mankind are become more numerous than the natural ones; many for the sake of a little finery on their backs, have gone with hungry bellies, and half starved their families."

Again, "By extravagance, the higher sort are reduced to poverty, and forced to borrow of those whom they formerly despised, but who through industry and frugality, have maintained their standing." This gives occasion for poor Richard to observe, that, "A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees."

"Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy, for when you have bought one fine thing, you must buy ten more, that your appearance may be all of a piece; but it is easier to suppress the first desire, than to satisfy all that follow it."

It is as absurd for the poor to ape the rich, as for the frog to swell with desire to equal the ox.

After all, what is this pride of appearance, for which so much is risked, so much suffered? It cannot promote health, nor ease pain; it does not increase merit in the person, but creates envy, hastens misfortune:

"What is a butterfly? At best,
He's but a caterpillar drest;
The gaudy fop his picture just."

A gentleman near Cupar, Angus, received the other day an appalling communication from his correspondent in Edinburgh. The latter, after having written a letter to his friend, in which he states, that "if any thing new happens before the hour of post, I shall not fail to inform you," dropped down in an apoplectic fit, and expired. The clerk who wrote the letter to the dictation of the master, on learning the melancholy catastrophe, added, in a postscript, "Since writing the above, I have died;" and the letter was dispatched accordingly.

Dundee Advertiser.

Jilson Payne, of Montgomery county, Kentucky, has announced himself as a candidate for an elector, and is in favor of Gen. JACKSON for President.

We are requested to give place for the following announcement of a highly respectable old gentleman of Scott county:

"Capt. William Hubbell, a revolutionary soldier from the firing of the first gun in the year 1775, and during our whole struggle for American freedom, now living in Scott county, in the 3d electoral district of this state, and who has been a resident of the commonwealth ever since the year 1789, tendered his services as a candidate for elector of President and Vice President of these United States at the next Presidential election, and if elected, will vote for the Hero of New Orleans, GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, for President, and some other person of Republican principles suitable for the Vice Presidency." Lexington Monitor.

When an item in the general appropriation bill, appropriating \$25,000 for finishing the North Porico of the President's House, came under discussion, Mr. Cushman, one of the representatives from Maine, spoke Latin. Mr. Kremer, one of our Pennsylvania representatives, was up to him; he answered in High Dutch. Philadelphia Gazette.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 29.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Captain Edwards of the sloop Abarilla, arrived here this morning, in 16 days from Laguaya, informs that the country remained tranquil since the capture of Puerto Cabello—merchants feel themselves more secure in their persons and property than before. There was no news of any importance from Bogota, or from the interior. President Bolivar was in Peru, and from his activity and the ample means placed at his disposal, it was generally supposed the war in that country would soon be brought to a close, and the Spaniards completely expelled.

The emigration of strangers, except merchants, and others engaged in trade, was very limited. Mechanics, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, hatters, tailors, shoemakers, cabinet makers, &c. would do well, and meet with encouragement; particularly, if they could take with them three or four industrious and steady apprentices, as in that country none are to be procured.

General Rodriguez Tavro, filled the office of Intendant of Venezuela, but it was reported he wished to retire, being old, and a man of large fortune. General Soublette was in Caracas, and continued to have the direction of the war in the department of Zulia, Venezuela, and Orinoco. General Bermudez, who had been appointed Intendant of Magdalena, had resigned all his offices and titles, and wished to retire as a private citizen—he was waiting for the compliance of his government to his request. Gen. Paez was in the Apura, and was not expected back until next May.

It is probable that the Canal uniting the Delaware and the head waters of the Chesapeake, will be completed within a short time. The Civil Engineer has advertised for contracts for the works.

The route of this Canal commences opposite Fort Delaware, about 46 miles below Philadelphia, and running in a westerly direction, about 13 miles, terminates on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay. Its dimensions are calculated to afford passage for steam boats and sloops together with a possibility of improvement for the navigation of ships drawing 20 feet water.—Charleston Courier.

We learn from Africa, that the Kings and Native Chiefs were holding a Congress in the Sherbro' country in November last. Shocks of an earthquake had been felt in several towns in Africa. In Free-town and Regents-town, the shocks occasioned some alarm. In the latter town the congregation left the Church in which they were assembled.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

The Navy.—The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order, that hereafter, no officer within the U. S. shall be arrested without the sanction of the navy department. Commanding officers may suspend those under their command

SALISBURY

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1824.

Mr. LONG, and the GRAND JURY.

Some of the members of Congress who embarked on the "furious hope," on the night of the 14th of February, are extremely anxious to justify their conduct to their constituents. They are not content with sending the caucuses proclamations, but must write long letters to the grand juries of the several counties, by way of procuring presents in favor of Mr. Crawford. We regret to find that Mr. Long, the representative from this district, is playing the same game. He has made a most vigorous effort at the Grand Jury of Rowan. The members of that Jury, however, were not only plain, honest farmers, but were intelligent, independent men. They read his letter with attention; and, in a spirit of becoming courtesy, unanimously returned him an answer, which is marked with good sense and candor—a copy of which we have obtained for publication; and which, with Mr. Long's letter, will be found below.

Mr. Long, in the course of his epistle to the Grand Jury, has condescended to notice us, and our labors. Were we so disposed, we could retort on the gentleman in a manner that might occasion more uneasiness than even the effusions of "A voter;" but we have no wish either to perplex Mr. Long, or to bring him into notice by two great an attention of this kind: it might draw him from his "course in Congress," that he speaks of. We will, however, remark, that of all persons he should be the last to accuse others of "giving only one side of the question!" What has his course been? Others may esteem his actions as their judgments dictate; but we have not been so fortunate as to hear of his doing much else than going into the little minority-caucus—filling the mails with the caucus address—franking hundreds of the "Washington City Gazette;" and sending out his own epistles, in favor of the caucus nomination. "Cast the beam out of thine own eye"....and then, sir, your optics will be in a fitter condition to discover the mote in mine.

The columns of our paper have always been open to decent and respectable communications, in favor of either of the candidates: communications in favor of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Adams, have appeared in our paper....and one or two pieces, written by Mr. Crawford's friends, were sent us, and published; that more have not appeared for Mr. Crawford, only proves that he has but few friends in this section of the Union, who can write for a newspaper.....we have refused no communication in favor of Mr. Crawford.

It seems the caucus advocates feel a spirit of proscription towards all who dare differ from them. They are not content with going into caucuses to dictate to the nation, but they wish individually to dictate to their districts. It is in this spirit, that Mr. Long affects to be amazed, that EVEN in his district there should be some who are so pertinacious as to think for themselves, and oppose the caucus candidate. There are hundreds of men in this district, as well informed as Mr. Long; and they would act unworthy the character of freemen, were they to surrender their own opinions, either to the caucus or any one of the caucus-makers.

WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH 29, 1824.

To the Grand Juries of Rowan Superior Court,

Spring Term, 1824.

GENTLEMEN: It is gratifying to find that the flourishing state of our fiscal concerns are full equal to the most sanguine calculations, as may be seen by the President's Message, as well as the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. (Mr. Crawford.) From both of which, it appears that on the first of Jan'y. last, there was a surplus of near nine million of dollars in the Treasury. So much for radicalism, if you please, for its no matter what we are called, so that we can have a full Treasury, keep up all our valuable institutions, gradually increase our Navy, pay our public debt as fast as it becomes due, and all, too, without directly taxing the people one cent. I say I am willing to bear the epithet of Radical faction, or any thing else, (which by the by does not belong to me) that my enemies please to heap upon me, provided I can, as I confidently shall, prove to the satisfaction of my constituents, that my political course is consistent with their interest and welfare of the nation. If we could only be permitted to move on in the present course, it is evident we should, in a few years, be free from our public debt, and consequently be prepared for enterprise, or to surmount any difficulty that might occur. But in this I fear we are about to be arrested by vain and idle speculation, which appears from the several propositions now before Congress: One to send an agent to inquire into the true situation of the Greeks; another to protect South America, under all circumstances. These, in my opinion, seem like travelling out of our way to meddle with the business of others. I think we are already doing enough for the world: we maintain the independence of our own country; we invite others to come and live with us, where their lives, liberty and property will be protected; but we ought not to set ourselves up as the champions of the world, to fight the battles of others, and thereby endanger our own peace and harmony. Those two propositions are, however, laid on the table at present where I hope they will remain. We have two other measures before Congress, not less important, and perhaps more ruinous in their nature, (particularly as regards our section of country,) if adopted, as is believed they will be. They are strongly advocated by all the Presidential candidates, except Crawford: I mean the general system of Internal Improvements, and the tariff as now proposed; both of which are not only inexpedient, but would be unequal in their operation, and consequently unjust; besides, would bear particularly hard on N. Ca. The first of those measures would be attended with an enormous expense; the second deprives us of revenue now derived from imported goods, so that between the two we should, instead of getting out of debt (as we may on the *present system*), I fear it would not be long before we should have to pay a direct tax to meet the ordinary expenses of gen'l. govt.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

We deprecate, as much as our friend does, the admission of private disputes into a public paper; and could we have foreseen that the piece signed "An enemy to impostors," was of that nature, we certainly should have rejected it: but as we were totally unapprized of the circumstances of the affair, further than developed by our correspondent, "an enemy to impostors," and of the party mainly implicated, the respectable source from whence we received the former communication, warranted us in believing we were doing an acceptable service to the public by giving it a place in the columns of our paper. It seems, however, we have been unwittingly the agents of deeply wounding the reputation of a friend. But it is the fate of an Editor: like the man in the front of the almanac, he is shot at from every point of the compass: and in his efforts to pursue the course his conscience dictates, he is as likely to encounter a friend as a foe.

ED. CAROLINIAN.

A monumental Pillar, of 65 feet height, surmounted with a lantern, is to be erected on Queenston Heights, Upper Canada, to the memory of Gen. Brock.

Congress...In Senate.

March 16.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, Mr. Smith in the chair. Mr. Macon offered an amendment to the bill to make it "prospective," to have it take effect from the 4th of July next—the amendment was adopted without a division. A long discussion ensued on the details of the bill, and before the subject was disposed of, the Senate adjourned.

March 17.—A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the compensation of the officers employed in the collection of the duties on Imports and Tonnage; and, also, an abstract of the fees received in the case of certificates, to accompany distilled spirits, wines, and teas; commissions on disbursements of superintendents of light houses, and of agents of the marine hospital.

Mr. Hayne presented the memorial of a number of inhabitants of Sumpter District, in the state of South Carolina, remonstrating against the passage of the tariff bill.

March 18.—Mr. McIlvaine presented two memorials of sundry inhabitants of New Jersey, praying an increase of duty on imported iron; and, also, the memorial of a number of farmers of New Jersey, praying an increase of duty on imported goods, of foreign manufacture.

March 19.—Mr. Lowrie presented the petition of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the abolition of slavery, and for the amelioration of the condition of the African race, praying congress to take measures for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The petition was read, and then laid on the table.

Mr. Ware presented the remonstrance of a number of inhabitants of the state of Georgia, against the tariff bill.

March 22.—The unfinished business of Friday last, being the consideration of the resolutions proposing amendments to the constitution, in relation to the election of President and Vice President, was again taken up. The question was, upon Mr. Mills' motion to postpone the whole subject indefinitely, which was decided in the affirmative, 30 to 13.

March 23.—Mr. Johnson of Ky. from the committee on military affairs, submitted a report on the memorial of Colonel Wm. Duane, accompanied by a bill for his relief.

In pursuance of notice given yesterday, Mr. Johnson, of Ky. asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, to authorize the President of the U. S. to purchase of Rembrandt Peale, an equestrian portrait of Washington: provided the same can be obtained for a sum not to exceed 5000 dollars. Leave was accordingly granted. The resolution was read, and passed to a second reading.

March 24.—Mr. Smith, from the committee on Finance, reported the bill from the House of Representatives, "making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1824," with several amendments.

Mr. Hayne presented the remonstrance of the citizens of Georgetown, S. Carolina, against the passage of the tariff bill.

March 25.—Mr. Benton, from the committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill "to authorise the President to treat with the Indians holding the lands on the south side of Lake Superior, which lands are supposed to contain valuable copper mines." The bill was read, and passed to a second reading.

March 26.—A message was received from the President of the United States, in relation to the accounts of Daniel D. Tompkins, late governor of the state of New York.

March 29.—Mr. Dickerson, from the library committee, reported two joint resolutions; the one, authorizing the portrait of Columbus, presented by G. G. Barrell, Esq. to be placed in the national library—the other, providing for the distribution of the copies of the Declaration of Independence, now laying in the office of the secretary of state. The resolutions were read, and passed to a second reading.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill reported by the committee on Indian affairs, "to enable the President to carry into effect the treaty of Ghent, to prevent foreigners from trading with the Indians within the limits of the United States." After some discussion, the bill was postponed, and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

March 30.—Mr. Johnson, of Ky. gave notice that he should, to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a joint resolution, authorizing the purchase of a certain number of copies of the Journal of Congress, from the year 1774 to 1780.

The bill "providing for the settlement of certain pecuniary claims against the United States," was taken up for consideration in committee of the whole. The bill provides a tribunal for the adjustment of that class of private claims, upon which so much of the time of Congress has been consumed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 16.—Mr. Rankin, from the committee on Public Lands, reported a bill reserving to the Wyandot tribe of Indi-

ans certain tracts of land; which was twice read and committed.

March 17.—On motion of Mr. Newton, 2000 additional copies of the communication from the Treasury, containing a digest of the commerce of the United States, were ordered to be printed.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Breck, was called up for consideration, and, on motion of Mr. B. it was modified so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to report to this House whether any law exists in contravention of the provisions of the Convention of the 3d of July, 1815, made between this country and Great Britain; also, to inquire into the expediency of countervailing by law any duties or port charges on American commerce or tonnage, which Great Britain may lay thereon, in her colonies, or elsewhere.

March 18.—The House was engaged the most of this day on the contested seat of Mr. Bailey.

March 19.—Mr. Van Rensselaer, from the committee of Agriculture, who were instructed to inquire if an increase of the duty now established by law, on any article of foreign growth or manufacture will be for the interest of the agriculturist, and, if there be any such article, to name the same, together with the additional amount of duty which they deem beneficial to the agricultural interest, made a report, which was laid on the table. [The report does not consider it advisable to propose any duties additional to those proposed by the bill now before the House.] The House then took up the tariff bill, which occupied them the remainder of the day.

March 22.—Mr. Allen called up the joint resolution offered by him some days since, respecting an adjournment; but the House refused to consider it. Yeas 44, Nays 83.

Mr. Randolph observed, that the vernal equinox was now passed, and he tho't it was time that every member who did not intend to rely on the public crib, but to feed out of his own corn-house, should go home and plant his corn; and he hoped that the honorable member from Massachusetts would continue to repeat his motion until it should receive a more favorable reception by the House. The protracted sessions of Congress (which, however, he thanked God, could take place only every other year) he considered as fraught with incalculable mischief. They excluded from the public service an important and valuable class of men.

[Here the speaker interposed, and pronounced Mr. R.'s remarks to be out of order, inasmuch as the House had refused to consider the resolution.]

Mr. R. observed that he had intended to conclude his observations by making a motion; but he should stand corrected.

March 23.—The House concurred in the several amendments of the committee of the whole, on the bill "making provision for the support of the navy of the U. States, for the year 1824," with the exception of the item for contingent expenses. \$180,000.

The House, on motion of Mr. Tod, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for amending the several acts laying duties on imports.

The debate was resumed and continued in a series of speeches, abounding with fact and argument, and occasionally enlivened with attack and retort in which humor was chastened by decorum.

March 24.—Mr. McLane, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill "authorizing the secretary of the treasury to adopt a new hydrometer for ascertaining the proof of liquors; which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Culpeper, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing Benjamin Reed, of Moore county, N. C. on the pension roll.

March 25.—Mr. Forsythe, from the committee on foreign relations, made a report, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That petitions of the several persons who asked indemnity for spoliations committed by French cruisers on their property, between the years 1793 and 1800, be rejected.

The report was ordered to lie on the table.

Two messages were this day received from the President of the United States; one relative to the accounts of Vice President Tompkins; the other transmitting documents relative to the title of land owned in Ohio, by the "United Brethren."

March 26.—The House then went into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, on the bill to amend the several acts laying duties on imports, Mr. Condict in the chair.

The question was on the motion of Mr. Tod, to raise the duty on "all articles of glass not specified," from two cents to five cents per pound.

Mr. P. P. Barbour rose, and proceeded in an able speech, to examine at length, with his usual precision and perspicuity, the principles involved in this bill, which he pronounced to be pernicious to the best interests of this country, and particularly of that portion of the country of which he was one of the representatives. In the course of his speech, he denied that the bill, as it now stood, was calculated to answer the objects of those who supported it, either as a measure of revenue or for the encouragement of manufacturers.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: A publication appeared in your paper of the 30th of March, headed, "Beware of Quacks," and signed "An enemy to impostors." I sincerely regret, sir, to see such an invidious piece in the columns of your newspaper; and have always thought that private disputes ought never to disgrace the columns of any public paper. But as your paper has been made the vehicle to convey a slanderous report, well calculated to injure one of the most respectable Physicians of this county, I, as friend to Dr. I. B., beg the favour of you to give the following also a place in the columns of your paper, which is a plain, unvarnished statement of facts, made by one who has been an eye-witness to most of the circumstances.

The author of the perfidious sarcasm introduces the case of V. Hafner, to shew the baneful effects of quackery, and inveighs heavily against it; but, sir, I do assure you, the recovery of Mr. Hafner speaks no great credit to the attending physician; for this highly recommended physician had declared the recovery of the patient impossible, and expressed his opinion, that it was unnecessary to administer medicine to him; but the young man accidentally, or by the will of divine providence, recovered; and now his cure is attributed to the great skill and attention of Dr. S. Further, if the "enemy to impostors" tells you this is imposition, Dr. Editor, which is the greatest imposition, or wherein does the public suffer most? for Dr. B. to make the above bill, or for "an enemy to impostors" (viz. L. H.) to keep and sell by a half bushel smaller than the standard of the county? Is this imposition? Or to make a poor illiterate miller pay three dollars for grain, which it is believed never was sent to his mill? Is this imposition? Or for Dr. S. to charge one dollar and twenty-five cents for a few drops of laudanum? Is this imposition? Shall I state the impositions practised by this nabob in his own family? O! O! tell not in Gath, publish it not on the plains of Lincoln-ton.

Again, Mr. Editor, "An enemy to impostors" tells us that it is believed, (by who? by him) that Dr. B. when he commenced the practice of physic in this place, could not spell one word correctly out of five, and that he had never read Greek and Latin, &c. If true, I could not ask "an enemy to impostors" to speak in higher terms of my friend; for, sir, if that be true, he must be amongst the wonders of the world; for I do assure you, as a physician and surgeon there are few his superiors in the western part of the State; and as to his moral character, it stands unimpeachable, so says "an enemy to impostors" (viz. L. H.) Such statements, Mr. Editor, are almost too trifling to be noticed, for it is a well known fact, that most of men in the hurry of writing sometimes do spell incorrectly; and as an instance of this, the great champion of learning, "the enemy to impostors," altho' he has butted his head a few times against the walls of an academy, has not yet learned how to spell it, (for instance, academy;) and altho' he wishes to be a mighty man in the church, so much so, as to reign minister before the bar of the presbytery, has not learned how to spell presbytery (presbyterian). But, sir, he has another objection; he says the doctor has not read Greek and Latin, &c.; and makes this as a reason why he should be considered an impostor. Now, sir, whether this be true or not, is a matter of no consequence; all admit that an education is excellent in its place; but this is the first time that I ever have read of Latin and Greek being put as the sine qua non of a physician, for it is an obvious fact that some of the greatest men that ever America produced, were men unacquainted with either of those languages, or were self-taught.

But, Mr. Editor, our champion has another reason why Dr. B. should be considered as an impostor; he has amassed a considerable property.—ah! here's the rub: this nabob can't bear the idea of any body procuring property but himself. "Invidia alterius marescit rebus opimis."

But, Mr. Editor, this "crotatus horridus" in human shape, might have stated another reason; that is, Dr. B. never would nor never will be the servant of my lord; and, sir, this is the great ground of hatred, for you must know this mighty lord thinks his opinion as infallible as the Pope of Rome; and his judgment superior to the Legislature of North-Carolina. Time, sir, would fail me, and your patience could not bear to hear all the wonderful acts of this mighty enemy to impostors.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

We deprecate, as much as our friend does, the admission of private disputes into a public paper; and could we have foreseen that the piece signed "An enemy to impostors," was of that nature, we certainly should have rejected it: but as we were totally unapprized of the circumstances of the affair, further than developed by our correspondent, "an enemy to impostors," and of the party mainly implicated, the respectable source from whence we received the former communication, warranted us in believing we were doing an acceptable service to the public by giving it a place in the columns of our paper. It seems, however, we have been unwittingly the agents of deeply wounding the reputation of a friend. But it is the fate of an Editor: like the man in the front of the almanac, he is shot at from every point of the compass: and in his efforts to pursue the course his conscience dictates, he is as likely to encounter a friend as a foe.

ED. CAROLINIAN.

There is considerable speculation here about the next President; no certain calculation can yet be made; but I believe there is but little doubt that it will be either Crawford or Adams; but considerable fears are entertained that the election will not be made by the people, but will go to the house of representatives; that is evidently the wish of many, seeing that their favorite candidate stands no chance before the people; yet they are very clamorous about the people's ticket, in some places. But I hope the people will take up the subject, and decide for themselves.

I think it does not require a great deal of sagacity to discover who it is that wishes the people to have the electing of the Presidents, and who it is that wishes the election to go to Congress—where one man from some of the states, would have more weight in that important election than thirty from other parts of the union. Does this seem like equality? does it seem like consulting the people? is it what the people wish?

I imagine not. Calhoun is no longer a candidate; he has struck his flag (as it is said and believed) to Gen. Jackson, on condition Jackson's friends would support him to the Vice Presidency; and I understand is endeavoring to transfer his friends throughout the union accordingly. That Mr. Calhoun is taking any ostensible part in this, I do not say; but that it meets his approbation, there is no doubt with me. I hope the people of North-Carolina will not submit to be bargained away at the will of a few aspiring partisans. There is no person more willing and ready to acknowledge the worth and services of Gen. Jackson, in his country's cause; than I am; but when it comes to making a President, I beg leave to pause, and insist upon having a moral man, at least, to preside over the destinies of this nation. I am sorry to believe that there are some persons even in my district, that are so much opposed to Mr. Crawford, that they would support almost any man in opposition to him; for I do conscientiously believe that it is the true interest of us, the southern people, to have Crawford for our next President. He is not capable, but his views and policy are consistent with our interest. Besides, he is opposed to all those vain speculations that are calculated to involve and impoverish the nation. Some of Crawford's friends met and declared their preference for him; if the friends of the other candidates had done likewise, it would have put an end to many contradictory reports and statements in newspapers, respecting the number of the friends of the different candidates: the reason they have not done so, is very evident; for notwithstanding the small number that met in caucus, I hazard nothing in saying that neither of the other candidates could have mustered half the number. We did meet, have expressed a decided preference for Crawford. Our opinions are publicly known to the world; the people are at liberty to acquiesce with us, but certainly not bound to do so.

The Western Carolinian, I am informed, says a great many things against the caucus, but has omitted giving the proceedings of that meeting in detail as they were. I am sorry, inasmuch as the subject is so frequently noticed in that paper, that the readers have not a full and correct statement, to enable them to take an impartial view of the proceedings and object. But it is to be regretted that it is too common for newspapers to give only ONE SIDE of the question; consequently, instead of being what they should be, (the source of information) they frequently only serve to confuse and mislead the unsuspecting, by misrepresentation. I would therefore advise all candid men to reason with themselves, and look to facts. My object is to have myself and others understand, and leave the people to decide, as I know they are capable of doing, correctly.

With all due deference for your wise discretion, I remain your humble serv't.
JOHN LONG, Jr.

To the Hon. John Long, Jr.
Sir: The Grand Jury of Rowan have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th March, accompanying several newspapers,* and the Address of the Washington Caucus.

With you, we feel gratified by the flourishing condition of the Treasury; but we are not yet convinced that it is the fruit either of the wisdom of the present Secretary of that department, or of his particular adherents in politics. We have always viewed our admirable system of revenue, as the offspring of the genius of Hamilton, reared and matured by the constant care of Congress. Yet, admirable as it is, we do not think it perfect: on the contrary, so far from anticipating, with horror, the overwhelming destruction which some have predicted would succeed a revision of the Tariff, we are of opinion that a judicious revision thereof would not only tend to alleviate the present pecuniary distresses of the people, but that it would enhance the revenue of government, and strengthen the fabric of national independence. In this, we have the coincidence of your own favorite Secretary's opinion, which we cannot express better than by quoting his own words. Towards the close of his last annual report, after detailing the situation of the Treasury, he says: "If it be deemed advisable to give increased extension or activity to the navy, or to aid in objects of internal improvement, it is believed that such additional means as may be required, may be obtained by a judicious revision of the Tariff. Such a measure was recommended in the last annual report, with a view both to the increase of the revenue, and the simplification of its collection; and further reflection and experience have tended to strengthen the opinion then entertained, that its operation, without being onerous to the community, would be advantageous to the revenue, salutary to the commerce, and beneficial to the manufacturers of the country."

As to the scheme of internal improvement, which you say is opposed by Mr. Crawford, and advocated by all the other Presidential candidates, but one question

* The National Intelligencer, and Washington City Gazette, both advocates of the caucus.
Ed. Care.

suggests itself to our understandings: Is it constitutionally in the power of the general government to appropriate the public money to such purposes? If this be decided in the affirmative, there appears to us no rational doubt as to the expediency of such a measure: and here, too, we are supported by the authority of Mr. Crawford, as already cited: for if the communication between different parts of the country, for the purpose of commerce, &c. in times of peace, and for the transportation of men and munitions in time of war, can be effected without imposing burdens upon the people, the policy and wisdom of our government would certainly be demonstrated by patronizing such improvements, the constitutional doubt being removed.

As regards the Greeks, who are struggling in the sacred cause of liberty, and the Republicans of South America, who are threatened with re-subjection to the impious tyranny of a Spanish despot, we cordially approve the policy recommended in the dignified and energetic message of our venerable President, to the present congress.

The last, though not least, interesting fact of your letter, only remains to be noticed, respecting the Presidential candidates. It constitutes no part of the duty of this jury, to make either a new nomination of candidates, or to publish an approval or censure of the Washington caucus nomination. We are willing that our fellow-citizens should equally participate in all matters of this nature, and we have no doubt but that the "still small voice" of the people of North Carolina will, in due season, be heard. As to General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, we feel that the nation is largely indebted to them for their illustrious services in their country's cause; and we believe them to be infinitely above any attempt to barter for the suffrages of the people: and should any efforts of this kind be made in N. Carolina, from whatever source, we trust it will be met by the same indignant spirit of contempt which was lately manifested in Pennsylvania on a similar occasion.

With you, we deprecate the practice of hood-winking the people, whether through the medium of newspapers or letters, by exhibiting a partial picture of men and measures. "It is much to be regretted, too, that it is too common for Members of Congress to give only one side of the question; consequently, instead of being what they should be (the source of information) they frequently only serve to mislead the unsuspecting, by misrepresentation."

We are, sir, respectfully yours:
JOHN BEARD, Jr. Foreman.
John Hide,
George Knox,
James Wood,
Wm. Chunn,
John Cooper,
John Boston,
Henry Keller,
David Stewart,
Henry S. Parker,
Wm. Phillips,
Jeremiah Welman,
Moses Brown,
R. Gillespie,
John P. Hodges.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The extensive and increasing popularity of Gen. Jackson is sufficiently manifest, without "catching at straws" to make it appear more so. We have as little necessity as we have inclination, to seize upon every trifling incident to sustain the deserved confidence reposed in him by the people. But when erroneous opinions are not held, but propagated, relative to the public sentiment in particular sections of country, it is excusable.....yea, it is just and necessary, to make public every occurrence which may tend to remove such illusory notions. For these reasons, we give place to the following fact, which we have from irrefragable authority.

At a muster in Wilkesboro, Wilkes county, at which many of the citizens of the town and country attended, it was proposed and agreed to take a vote to test the sentiments of those present, relative to the Presidential candidates:

the result was,

Jackson - - - - - 50
Adams - - - - - 9
Crawford - - - - - None!

THE LAWS.

In addition to what we have heretofore published of the laws of this State which were passed at the last session of the General Assembly, we this week give place to a number of others; and shall in some subsequent paper, copy the remainder of those that possess a general importance or particular local interest.

It has long been a subject of complaint, that our Legislature does not provide for a more general dissemination of their Acts. The present mode of distributing them, in pamphlet form, to magistrates only, is much (and, we think, very justly, too) complained of; and the publication of them in only one paper, at the seat of government, is found to be entirely insufficient to give the great body of the people that knowledge of them, which their duties and rights as freemen require they should possess. Penalties are often exacted of persons, for violating the provisions of laws they have no knowledge of. To say that it is the duty of every man to make himself acquainted with the laws, through the medium of the State paper, is, in effect, calling on a free people to surrender one of their dearest rights—the right of choosing, for themselves, what kind of political doctrine they will countenance by their patronage. Should the State paper hold sentiments derogatory to the political ideas of a portion of the citizens of the State, it would certainly be repugnant to the spirit of

our free institutions, to coerce them to patronize such a paper; and yet the present arrangement virtually has that effect, by limiting the publication to that paper alone.

A new paper, entitled the "Free Press," came to hand a week or two since: it is published in the town of Halifax, in this State, by Geo. Howard. The Editor's motto appears to be, "Open to all parties, influenced by none." On the all-absorbing question of the Presidency, he seems disposed to be particularly cautious; he will, at present, neither advocate nor condemn any of the candidates.

CHARLOTTE, MARCH 23.

Cottons.—A pretty fair week's business has been done in Cottons of all descriptions. That in Sea-Islands, has been principally confined to the lower qualities, which have gone off at from 18 to 22 cents; some few good lots have brought 25 cents.—The lower qualities of Upplands are considered half a cent better than previous rates.—Selections prime lots will command 14¢, and favorite brands, in some few instances, 15 cents.

New York.—The New York American of Saturday last, says—"The votes of this State will not be given to Mr. Crawford, were it within the scope of the most remote probability that he can be made President, either by the electoral votes, or by the House of Representatives. This is well understood here, and will be better understood before next November; at which time we can assure the Richmond, and Washington, and Allany managers, that a majority will not be found in our Legislature; who will be willing to sacrifice their political existence for a mere purpose of throwing away the votes of the state, in a profitless effort to prop a sinking and unpopular cause."

Trial for Murder.—On Wednesday last, Lemuel Lewis was tried before the Superior Court of this county for the murder of Hinton Pugh, who was killed about 11 miles north of this place on the 3d of May last, and found guilty.

The trial of Oliver Lewis (brother of Lemuel) and Elizabeth Scott, charged with being accomplices in said crime, was, on motion of their counsel, ordered to be removed to the Superior Court of Franklin county.—Raleigh Star.

It is proposed in several of the N. York papers, to appropriate the amount of the Greek Fund accumulated in that city, to the purchase of the steam ship Robert Fulton, and send her up the Mediterranean as soon as possible, so that the Greeks may receive the benefit of the collections can be of assistance to them.

U. S. Supreme Court.—The U. S. Supreme Court adjourned on the 24th inst. after a laborious session of about six weeks, during which time sixty two cases were disposed of, leaving 117 still on the dockets, where they are likely to remain, not till doom's day perhaps, but more probably during the natural lives of many of the parties concerned, counsel as well as clients, unless the organization of the supreme court is materially changed, which appears to be the wish of a portion of the present congress, if the apparently interminable discussion of the tariff bill, does not defeat that as well as several other important measures in agitation.

Petersburg Republican.

MARRIED,

In this county, by the Rev. James D'Knight, on the 30th ult. Mr. William Cochran, to Miss Sally Fleming.

Also in Cabarrus, lately, Mr. Hiram Cochran, to Miss Jane Brown.

On the 23d ult. by Andrew Swicegood, Esq. Mr. Matthew Sparks, to Miss Polly Johnson, daughter of Mr. Zachariah Johnson, all of Davidson county.

In this county, on the 8th inst. by James W. Ramsey, Esq. Mr. John Carter, to Miss Polly Rose.

BY COMMISSIONERS.

3d

Lets in Lincolnton.

ON Wednesday, the 12th May next, will commence the sale of a number of lots in Lincolnton, N. C. and will continue from day to day till finished. Terms, a credit of twelve months upon bonds with approved security.

April 1, 1824.

3d

Wholesale HAT Store,

279 King Street, opposite the Merchant's Hotel.

Wildman & Starr,

OFFER to the public a general assortment of 1st, 2nd, and 3d quality black and drab Beaver Hats,

oval, bell and high crowns, and cortes shaped, wide and narrow brims, late fashions.

Also, Castor Hats, ditto; men's and youth's fine Koram ditto, warranted elastic waist proof; men's and youth's Koram Hats, of an inferior quality. All of which they warrant of their own manufacture.

Men's and boy's coarse, fine and very fine black and drab wool Hats, morocco caps, from Philadelphia and New-York; Hatter's Trimmings, Bow Strings, and Brushes, &c. &c. low for cash.

Charleston, April, 1824.

13d

Forte Piano, for Sale.

A FIRST rate second-hand Piano, is offered for sale, very low. For terms, &c. apply to MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824.

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By SATURDAY'S MAIL.

We learn from the Raleigh Register, of last week, that Lemuel Lewis, (mentioned in a preceding column as convicted of murder) was sentenced by the Judge to be hung, on the 7th of May next.

At the same term of the Superior Court of Wake county, Richard Haines was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to be burnt in the hand. Also, Joseph Cook was convicted of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced to stand in the pillory one hour, be imprisoned six months, and pay a fine of one hundred dollars.

A wonder.—The "Recorder," printed at Washington, in this state, says that a cow in that town has been delivered of a fine thrifty calf, which has no eyes.....eye-lashes are perceptible, but no signs of an eye can be discovered.

PORTER'S SQUADRON.

The U. S. ship John Adams, and the Sea Gull, arrived at St. Barts, on the 4th ult. from Norfolk, and sailed on the 8th for St. Christopher—officers and crew all well. The Syren at New-York has brought many letters from them. A letter from an officer dated the 2d, says—"After rather a boisterous passage, we have arrived, all well, off St. Barts—the Commodore is yet undetermined whether to anchor, as his only object in touching here appears to be to join the Sea Gull and obtain information respecting Colombian and Spanish Privateers and Pirates. He will, of course, be governed very much by such information as he may obtain.—He intends to give the West Indies a good examination before he gets to Thompson's Island."

PERU.—Advices received at Baltimore from Peru, to the 26th of December, shew that the patriots under Santa Cruz had not been defeated, but remained at Arica; that General BOLIVAR had put down the faction of Aguero, whose troops had united with those under Bolivar; that Aguero and Herrera had been arrested, are to be sent to Europe, and an end put to intestine discord in Peru; and that the Peruvian united patriot army, commanded by Bolivar, had marched for Truxillo. All internal difficulties arising from faction having been thus removed, it was expected that the patriots would soon succeed in exterminating all remains of Spanish royal government in Peru.

Wash. Repub.

After speaking for nearly seven hours, Mr. CLAY concluded his very eloquent and argumentative observations in favor of the Tariff, at about two o'clock to-day. At present, we are only able to give a rapid, and, consequently, a very imperfect abstract of this most luminous argument, but we hope to be enabled, hereafter, to give a full report of it. The bill may reach the senate by the middle of April, should it be allowed to pass the House of Representatives, which, we think, may be anticipated.

Wash. Repub.

Mr. Strong, of Pittsfield, Mass. has recently published a Tragedy entitled "The Fall of Iturbide, or the Deliverer of Mexico."

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the first day of April, 1824.

Benjamin Alexander

Abijah Alexander

John Anderson

Osmund Alexander

Alexander Bain

Warren Barker

Elizabeth Benson

Daniel Blackwelder

Josiah Bradshaw

Noah Corzine, 2

Samuel Corzine

Andrew Corzine

Hugh Campbell

Thomas Ciser

William Cenoy

William Ceaton

Alexander Dorton

Owen Dry

John Furr

Mitchel Fleming

William Fleming

Robert Ferguson

Allison Fleming

Francis Glass

William Glover

Mary Huie

Dr. Elam Harris

Amos Alexander

Mathew Alexander

Stephen Alexander

Daniel Bivens

James Bodkin

Martin Butler

Wm. Bigham

Hiram Baldwin, 2

Wm. B. Cox

THE MUSE.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

PEALE'S WASHINGTON.

Though hundred pencils paled their eager skill
To rescue from the oblivious shade of Time,
The much loved form of WASHINGTON—yet still
They pictured not his countenance sublime :
When Heaven remov'd him from our view,
whose worth
Found not a parallel o'er all the earth.

A Nation's gratitude embalmed his fame,
And every line that faintly marked his form,
And every sound that vibrated his name
Was precious, and made patriot bosoms warm ;
Yet, though his memory lived and wider spread,
No Portrait beamed the glory of his head.

At length an artist, (from the crowd who drew
With various success the Hero's mien,)
More faithfully pourtray'd the form he knew,
Recording features which himself had seen ;
Then, with impassioned heart and pencil, one
Proud effort raised to life our WASHINGTON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

THE TEA-TABLE.

"Well, sir, I can take care of myself," said Julia Pellew to her husband as they were taking their tea together in their little parlour, one delightful summer afternoon. Just at that moment, and while the words were yet on her tongue, the door opened, and Miss Polly Gaw entered the room, on one of her flying afternoon visits. Julia could not avoid coloring up a little at this sudden intrusion; for this young lady's visits were always intrusive, and Miss Gaw evidently saw or suspected she had dropped in at a moment when her company was not the most desirable. However, she got herself seated, and entertained her good neighbor with a long history of the home concerns of every family in the neighborhood, about three hours long. There was a minute and detailed account of Mr. D.'s party, with a list of all who were not invited, among whom she was most careful to remind that she, Julia, was one; the domestic squabbles of her acquaintances; the scandals of the week; the motions of the old widower who lived on the Appleby farm, betokening an approaching union with the squire's daughter, and who were jealous thereof; and a hundred other topics, equally interesting and profitable, were all spread out on the carpet.

Mr. Pellew had made his escape from the table, and Miss Polly did not fail to comment largely on the savage unsociability of husbands, insisting that they were as restless and unhappy in the marriage noose as caged up tygers, and instancing how gay, and young, and spruce, they immediately become, on losing their wives; kindly and most sympathetically adding, "if you were to drop off, my dear Julia, Mr. Pellew would, in ten days, be the most gallant and agreeable man in the village." After enjoying herself, and entertaining Julia thus delightfully until it began to grow late, she gathered up her knitting, and sallied on to make a call or two more before she went home.

Mr. and Mrs. Pellew were young, had been married but about year, and were mutually as happy in their union as love, virtue, and similar tastes and dispositions could make them.—He was engaged in a business, which, industry and good management, yielded him a good living; he had embarked in it, however, without capital of his own; but Julia had a considerable amount of property, which, though the principal was not under her control, was a basis upon which her husband was enabled to gain the credit necessary in his business, and he had done so. This amiable family had numerous relatives and acquaintances, were looked upon by the good and sensible part of the neighborhood as patterns of virtue, and were generally much beloved and admired.

The visit of their friend, Miss Polly, was forgotten in a day or two; but things began, before long, to wear rather a strange aspect. Time after time, Mrs. Pellew observed that her visitors, who began to be much more numerous than before, put on long faces, and in a condoling strain lectured on the trials of the marriage state, the necessity of forbearance, and of the exercise of christian patience, mingled with sundry hints about the sovereign rights of the sex, and the best method of managing unruly husbands, with now and then a kind of half expressed sympathetic pity for her. She could not, for her life, understand what all

this meant—and attributed it to every cause but the right one.

Nor was Mr. Pellew to escape this new and to him unaccountable change of the current of feeling among his neighbors towards them. The first symptom he saw was a coldness and shyness on the part of his wife's relatives; some of them even refusing to speak to him. The female part of his acquaintance scolded at him; and what was worse, he thought his customers began to neglect him. Day by day things grew worse—at last his creditors began to push—he was alarmed—he had never before been asked for money; his credit had been perfect—he wondered and waited for the issue; it came in half a dozen prosecutions, judgments and executions.

It was now time to rouse up. As these things were in progress, he appeared to be in utter surprise, and to view them with perfect incredulity, not being willing to believe, scarcely, the evidence of his senses. Now, he demanded the cause of this strange treatment; and with some difficulty ascertained that it arose from the separation about to take place between him and his wife! and the cruel manner in which he had used her! He demanded the author of the story, and was referred to an old gentleman who had told his informer; the old man gave his wife; his wife her neighbor's wife: and so the tale might be traced down, through about five and twenty mouths, growing rather less at every step, until it came to Miss Polly Gaw; she had affirmed that she overheard Mr. Pellew and his wife engaged in a terrible quarrel, and even heard a distinct affirmation on her part that she would leave him.

Mr. Pellew now hit upon an expedient to bring matters to a close at once. He invited all such of his, and his wife's relatives, his neighbors, his creditors, &c. as were within his reach, to meet at his house, on business of the utmost importance. About twenty assembled, among them Miss Gaw, and half a dozen, or more, of the principal mouth-pieces in the village. He then stated to them his business; recounted the stories he had heard; traced them all down to their origin, and demanded of Miss Polly her reasons for the report she had made. Cornered up so unexpectedly and suddenly, she candidly confessed that the only foundation for what she had said was, that on the afternoon she had paid the first visit mentioned, she had heard, as she entered, Mrs. Pellew say, "Well, sir, I can take care of myself." And she wished to know if Julia Pellew would deny this. Julia replied she would not—she had barbecued a pair of fine fat quails for her husband's supper, and had been helping him to a choice bit—he had pressed her to keep it herself, saying, she was too kind; and she did, on the occasion, utter the offensive words, "Well, sir, I will take care of myself."

A burst of astonishment succeeded. Miss Gaw ran out of the room like a woman who had lost her senses. The worthy couple received the congratulations of the honest people present; and through the leaves shook their heads, and pretended to be mighty glad the truth had come out, it was with a grace that but half concealed their sorrow. Thereafter not a syllable was ever lisped about the before much-talked-of separation.

But thus it is, gentle reader, that one half the tea-table stories originate; and who would think there were still as many ready to believe them and trumpet them about, as there were in Alesbury, in Molly Gaw's time.

KENNEBUNK, P.B. 14.

FEMALE RETALIATION.
At Kennebunk-Port, there lives a man by the name of G—, who for a long time has paid particular honours to Bacchus; in his fits of Devotion he had often assumed the ancient privilege of flogging his wife, turning her out of doors, &c. Last week, we understood, there went three women to his house in the evening, immediately after he had been at the honorable business—one knocked at the door, when our gentleman came with a light and opened it, one of the heroines slipped in, extinguished the light, seized him by the ears, and pushed him out of doors; when, by the help of the other two, they laid him face downward in the snow, one setting on his head, and the other on his feet, while the third paid his back, with interest, the full amount of flagellation which he had bestowed on his wife.

It was a piteous sight to see!
Yet all the people said....AMEN!

Laws of North-Carolina.

An Act to amend an Act, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent charges of Government."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That any person who shall peddle goods, wares, or merchandise, not the growth or manufacture of this State, except vegetables or other provisions of the produce of the United States, on any navigable waters of this State, shall pay to the Sheriff of each and every county in which he may so peddle, the sum of twenty-five dollars, as a tax to the State, to be levied, collected and accounted for, as other public taxes.

II. And be it further enacted, That so much of the second section of the above recited act, as comes within the above meaning of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

An Act authorising the making and improving a Road from Ashville to Rutherfordton.

Be it enacted, &c. That the President and Directors of the Board for Internal Improvements, cause the unexpended balance of the sum of five thousand dollars, hitherto appropriated by law for opening and improving Broad River, in Rutherford county, or so much of said unexpended balance as they may deem necessary for that purpose, to be expended in making and improving the road leading from Ashville by the Hickory-nut Gap to Rutherfordton, under the immediate direction and superintendence of such Commissioners as the said President and Directors may appoint for that purpose, which Commissioners shall be governed by the instructions of the said President and Directors, and receive such a compensation for their services under this act as the said President and Directors may deem just, to be paid out of the fund aforesaid.

An Act to amend several Acts of Assembly respecting Weights and Measures.

Be it enacted, &c. That no person except traders and retailers by profession, and millers, shall be required to re-stamp their weights and measures; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

An Act to amend an Act, passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An Act relative to the apprehension of runaway slaves."

Be it enacted, &c. That all persons hereafter, who may apprehend any runaway slave or slaves, within the county in which the owner or owners of such slave or slaves reside, and for whom a greater reward than three dollars shall not have been offered, shall be entitled to recover and receive from such owner, the sum of three dollars, for each and every slave so apprehended and delivered to the owner, or confined in jail.

II. And be it further enacted, That where any runaway slave or slaves thus apprehended, shall be lodged in jail, it shall be the duty of the jailer to tax the said reward of three dollars on each slave, against such owner, and collect the same with his prison fee.

An Act to repeal the forty-fourth section of an Act passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty-one, entitled "An Act concerning Servants and Slaves."

Whereas the forty-fourth section of the act of one thousand seven hundred and forty-one, entitled "An act concerning Servants and Slaves," is contrary to good policy and public expediency: therefore,

Be it enacted, &c. That the forty-fourth section of the above mentioned act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

An Act declaring the punishment of persons of colour, in certain cases.

Be it enacted, &c. That any person of colour, convicted by the due course of law, of an assault with an intent to commit rape upon the body of a white female, shall suffer death without the benefit of clergy.

An Act to extend the time for registration of grants, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale, and deeds of gift.

Be it enacted, &c. That all grants for lands in this State, all deeds of mesne conveyance, powers of attorney, under which any lands, tenements or hereditaments have been or may be conveyed, and all other powers of attorney which are required to be proven and registered, by any former act of this

State, all bills of sale, deeds of gift already proved as deeds of conveyance are required to be proven, or which may hereafter be proven, shall and may, within two years after the passing of this act, be admitted to registrations heretofore appointed by law; and said grants, deeds, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale and deeds of gift, shall be as good and valid as if they had been proven and registered within the time heretofore allowed; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

An act to appoint Commissioners to lay off the State Road from John Lyles's to Absalom Bowers's old place, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted &c. That Thomas Cal-loway, Ambrose Parks and Jacob Baker, &c., and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to lay off the State Road from John Lyles's to Absalom Bowers's old place.

II. And be it further enacted, That any monies remaining in the hands of the former Commissioners, or any other person, which was appropriated to the road from Absalom Bowers's mill to his old place, and the work for which the said monies was so appropriated not executed, be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the building a bridge across the South fork of New River, at John Lyles's; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

An Act to repeal in part the fourth section of an Act passed by the General Assembly in the year one thousand eight hundred and six, entitled "An Act to revise the Militia Laws of this State, relative to the Artillery Companies, of Light Infantry, Grenadiers and Riflemen."

Be it enacted, &c. That so much of the before recited act, as relates to the exemption of public millers, shall not be construed so as to exempt more than one white person subject to do military duty, whose occupation and daily employment it is to attend and perform the duty of a public miller; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

An Act to authorise the distribution of the Militia Laws of this State.

Be it enacted, &c. That the Adjutant-General of this State shall cause the Militia Laws now in force, to be compiled and printed in pamphlet form, and distributed, one copy to each general and field officer, and one copy to each captain of a company within this State, at the same time that the acts of the General Assembly are distributed.

An Act to amend an Act, passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, entitled "An Act for the appointing Sheriffs and directing their duty in office, and for obliging the late Sheriffs and Collectors who are in arrears, to account for and pay the same, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted, &c. That hereafter, upon the appointment of any person to the office of Sheriff in any county of this State, it shall be the duty of the respective County Courts, making such appointment, to require and take from such Sheriff, a bond with two or more securities to be approved of by the said Court, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars; which said bond shall be made payable to the Governor and his successors in office, and be subject to and contain like conditions with those prescribed in the above recited act.

An Act to amend an act, passed in one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, entitled "An Act directing a road to be laid out and opened from the town of Fayetteville to Morgan-

town."

Whereas the Commissioners appointed to lay out said road have proceeded to lay off and appoint overseers, as directed in said act, which overseers have opened said road; and whereas, by some accident, or other cause, said Commissioners have failed to file in the office of the Clerk of Burke County Court, a chart of said road and a list of the overseers, and their bounds by them appointed, as direct in said act:

Be it enacted, &c. That such part of said road cut out by overseers appointed by said Commissioners, as lies between the Lincoln line and Morgan-ton, shall be deemed and held a public road; and that the County Court of Burke shall have jurisdiction of the same, as of all other public roads, and appoint overseers to work the same, subject to the same rules, regulations and restrictions, that other overseers are; and this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

To those acquainted with Pallifox, and have raised mules from him, it would be useless to add any thing more; suffice to state, he is a sure foal-getter, and his mules are large and likely. Great care will be taken, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

Sale of Lands, for Taxes.

THE following tracts of Land, in Burke county, will be sold at public sale, in the town of Morganton, on Saturday, the 23d day of June next, unless the taxes due thereon for the years 1821 and 1822, are paid previous to that day.....vis.

A tract belonging to George Thompson, 100 acres, lying on Ward's Branch, for 1821.

The do. Elisabeth Thompson, 150 acres, lying on

the head of Muddy creek, for 1821.

For the year 1822. Emanuel Lyle, 100 acres, lying on Silver creek.

The do. John Adams, 137 acres, lying on the waters of Kain creek.

The do. David Bandy, 70 acres, lying on the waters of Muddy creek.

The do. James McCown, 100 acres, lying on Silver creek.

The do. Thomas McCown, 140 acres, lying on do.

The do. Thomas McKenzie, 100 acres, lying on Muddy Creek.

The do. William Twigs, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Muddy creek.

The do. Solomon Williams, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Muddy creek.

The do. James Branch, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Upper Creek.

The do. Daniel Keely, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Sinalv.

The do. Michael Pucher, 150 acres, lying on the waters of Canoe creek.

The do. Jesse Smith, 80 acres, lying on Canoe creek.

The do. Benjamin Wise, 80 acres, lying on the waters of Paddy's creek.

The do. William Davis, 200 acres, lying on the waters of John's river and Loose creek.

The do. Ann Reeder, 50 acres, lying on the waters of Loose creek.

The do. Jacob Johnson, 250 acres, lying on main Loose creek.

For 1821 and 1822: Reuben Stallions, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Loose creek.

The do. Elizabeth Winkle, 111 acres, lying on the waters of Loose creek.

The do. David Singefield, 100 acres, lying on the waters of the south fork of Catawba.

Alexander McCombs, of New-York, 150 acres, lying on the eastern boundary of Burke county, not listed for 1822.

M. BRITTAIN, Sheriff.

March 21, 1824.

BUTTS COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court, in Equity. Waugh and

Finley, vs. Charles P. Gordon, Zachariah H.

Gordon, James H. Gordon, George W. Gordon,

Thomas T. Nappier and Rebecca his wife, John

Brown and Mary his wife, and Sarah Gordon;

Original bill, and bill of injunction. It appearing

to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are the inhabitants of another state,

ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, requiring

the said defendants to appear at the next Court

of Equity, to be held for the county of Wilkes,

at the court-house in Wilkesboro, on the second

Monday in September next, and p'sad, answer

or demur to said bill, or judgment pro confesso

will be taken, and the same set for hearing ex parte.

O. BARRETT, e. m. a.

Price adv. \$2. B. R. DUNLAP, e. m. a.